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OUR FORCES ATTACK ENTIRE ENEMY LINE SURROUNDING PALEL

Wild Eagles Mass-Bomb British 20th Division Headquarters At Shenamu

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 17.—Strongly supported by the Air Force, crack units of the Combined Japanese-Indian Army at daybreak on May 11 launched furious attacks on the entire length of the firing line against the enemy troops around Palel that have been frantically resisting with reinforcements from the Wanjin sector. The Japanese and Azad Hind Fauj troops are now consolidating their gains.

In a mass formation, our Army Wild Eagles violently bombed the enemy at Shenamu, Kuntak, Ramgunkunkan, Ramgunkunou and the 5185 Height, southern part of the main Palel Road, inflicting heavy damages on the foe.

At Shenamu, the Japanese airmen released heavy-caliber bombs over the headquarters of the British 20th Division and set fire to the barracks, thus succeeding in paralyzing the enemy's central base.

By taking advantage of the confusion in the enemy camp, the Japanese pressed home the assaults while a part of our crack units drove a wedge into a corner east of 5185 Height. Continuing their offensive, the Japanese advanced to a point in line with X X Height on May 12 and drove the enemy to the south.

From an elevation, the main Japanese Forces in Tegnopal heavily shelled the enemy airfield at Palel, causing great confusion there.

East of 3525 Height, 15 British officers attempted to run away on the morning of May 11, leaving the Gurkha soldiers to act as a rear-guard. Discovering this move, three Japanese patrol promptly attacked and annihilated them.

Enemy Troops Routed

By S. IMAI
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 17.—With the advent of the monsoon season, the anti-Axis forces planned to retake Kohima, and have been increasing their counter-attacks in an effort to break through the Dimapur-Kohima Road.

For this purpose, the enemy had received reinforcements from the Dimapur sector. Three brigades and one battalion of troops, as well as one armored division and tank corps were concentrated near a height west of the Kohima-Nelema sector and in the vicinity of Josoma.

Particularly furious attacks were launched against our positions on a certain height. At dawn on May 11, an enemy force supported by about 20 armored cars and tanks, operating under an artillery barrage, launched a counter-attack which lasted for two hours.

In this engagement, the Japanese destroyed nine armored cars and routed the main force of the enemy toward the north. Subsequently, the Japanese continued their attacks and are now mopping up the enemy remnants in the area southwest of the firing line.

Foe's Attacks Smashed

By K. KOMATSU
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 17.—Despite their unsuccessful counter-attack against the 460 Height on May 11, the enemy troops that are set on recapturing Kohima, early on the morning of May 13 again launched a counter-offensive against our powerful positions on the height. The enemy troops were aided by about 10 tanks and aircraft. Japanese Forces immediately intercepted the anti-Axis forces and blasted and set ablaze four enemy tanks.

On the other hand, the enemy counter-attack against the 512 Height cannot be overlooked. On May 12 and 13 the foe staged heavy counter-attacks on our positions. Directing deadly gunfire toward the enemy, the Japanese defeated the attackers who fled. The anti-Axis forces abandoned 210 bodies and lost one heavy trench mortar and six tanks that had been put out of action and set ablaze by the Imperial troops.

On May 12, more than 100 British and Gurkha troops effected a penetration into a district near Nelhema and the Gizematsuma sector, east of Nelhema. At sunset on the same day, the Japanese troops in that area surprise attacked the enemy forces and defeated them.

Another 200 enemy troops reached a point near Chesuyema on May 12, and hurriedly constructed positions there in an attempt to effect a drive toward the northern sector of Kohima. Detecting this move quickly, the Japanese vigorously attacked and routed the enemy troops who fled northward after suffering big losses. In speedy pursuit of the fleeing enemy forces, the Japanese caught up with them at a point north of Nelhema and annihilated them.

Bose Sends Telegram To Duce for Sympathy Shown Azad Hind Fauj

Domei

BERLIN, May 17.—Upon receipt of a congratulatory message from Premier Benito Mussolini of the Italian Social Republic on the advance of the Indian National Army into India, Subhas Chandra Government of Free India immediately dispatched a return telegram to the Il Duce expressing his gratitude for the friendship and sympathy accorded the Indian National Army by the Italian people, according to a Milan dispatch.

RED GENERAL HITS ENEMY AIR THEORY

Anglo-U.S. Strategy Misleading And Detrimental to Anti-Axis War, Shuravljeff Avers

Special

LISBON, May 17.—Obviously protesting against the failure of the Anglo-American forces to launch their invasion operations, Soviet air General Shuravljeff in an article contributed to the War and the Working Class refuted the theory that the air weapon alone would decide the war, according to a dispatch received here.

The article which was repeated several times by the Moscow radio said, "It is wrong to believe that Poland, France, Holland and Belgium have been defeated owing to German superiority in the air. The fact is that in addition to the air forces, superior land forces have decided the campaigns. The theory of victory by air which is advocated in the allied countries is misleading and detrimental to the anti-Axis war."

Surprise Attack, Impossible

Special

PARIS, May 17.—"It is impossible to give the exact date of the invasion, but in any event the German anti-invasion forces are on their toes for the attack and General Dwight Eisenhower will not be able to surprise them," Jean Herold Paquis, radio military commentator, said today.

Paquis quoted neutral reports as disclosing that Eisenhower had massed 50 divisions and 80,000 paratroops in southern England for the assault on Europe.

Pointing out that the whole armada consisting of transport vessels, merchantmen, fishing boats, invasion barges and destroyers have been concentrated in the harbors in southern England and especially in the Bristol area, Paquis stressed that there was a likelihood that the invasion will be launched sooner than some people may expect.

Fortune-Telling Popular

Special

LISBON, May 17.—With invasion psychosis riding high in all circles in Algiers, fortune-telling has become very fashionable and even generals and high political personalities are regular callers asking the fortune-tellers about the day and hour and outcome of the invasion, according to today's Madrid paper Ya.

Invasion psychosis has further increased after the anti-Axis started its offensive in Italy. Still the question remains whether the invasion will actually be started in case the objectives are reached in Italy according to the anti-Axis high command plans.

Military circles in Algiers are fully convinced that the Anglo-Americans are now staking their full offensive potentiality for it is now less a question of breaking through the German defense lines than annihilating the crack German formations.

Others opine, however, that it is nonsense to assume that the anti-Axis intentions in Italy had anything to do with the predicted events.

As a result of conflicting opinions, anxiety in Algiers is growing from day to day.

ENEMY TROOPS FAIL TO ADVANCE IN ITALY DESPITE BIG LOSSES

Foes Throwing All Into Battle Regardless of Cost in Lives, Says Sertorius

Special

BERLIN, May 17.—The Anglo-American Powers appear to have abandoned their methods of saving men and are sending in fresh divisions and materials but in spite of the heavy costs paid they have not achieved success, reports Ludwig Sertorius, Transocean's military correspondent, in reporting the fighting in southern Italy.

It would appear, he reports, that the enemy has for the first time abandoned his method of saving manpower from which may be inferred the importance the anti-Axis command attaches to operative success. But success so far cannot be seen even in its outlines for the Anglo-Americans have nowhere been able to convert their penetrations into the German defense zone into breakthroughs.

The situation this morning is as follows:

"In the mountains north and northwest of Cassino, certain increase of enemy pressure can be observed which, however, has not yet produced any change in the front. The center of the enemy offensive, therefore, is still south of Cassino.

"In the Liri valley strong shock-troops formed by the British 8th army which crossed the Rapido and occupied San Angelo over the week-end have advanced step by step several kilometers toward the west with heavy losses. Parts of the formation are trying to turn to the north and to encircle the town of Cassino from the west. Other parts have advanced beyond Pignatoro but were checked by German troops and are in an awkward position.

"On the hillsides south of Liri, the right wing of the American 5th army, using chiefly French colonial troops, occupied, after fierce engagements, some advance German positions in the neighborhood of Castel Nuevo and then moved from there toward Esperia.

"The Americans, further south, have crossed the Ausonio valley and have sent several spearheads into the eastern foothills of Monti dei Volsci mountains where they have met with stiff resistance.

"In the coastal section of the Gulf of Gaeta, progress made by the enemy in the direction of Formia during the first six days of attack is insignificant. This new phase of the enemy offensive differs from former offensives in the matter of large numbers of men and the huge amount of material employed but not in its objective which appears to be an operative breakthrough along the two main roads leading to Rome via Casilina and Appia.

"The tactical plan of attack seems to entail the occupation of Monti dei Volsci located between these two roads as the preliminary condition for the breakthrough either on the southern or northern road. For this reason Monti dei Volsci will probably continue to be the scene of lively fighting during the next few days."

Meanwhile, despite disengagement movements by the German troops on the south Italian front, nothing has changed in the operative situation there, according to the German military spokesman.

Major fighting is taking place in the advance area of the German fortified zone and the main fighting line of this zone has not been breached at any place, he said, adding that the British group which had made a penetration at Pignatoro in Liri Valley had been encircled by German troops.

In the meantime, the anti-Axis advance in Italy cannot be termed as a success after four days of offensive, writes the military correspondent of the Madrid paper, Arriba, in commenting on the military developments in Italy.

He said that the Anglo-Americans were not able to take advantage of the initial successes. He points out that in face of stubborn resistance offered by Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring's soldiers, Lieutenant-General Alexander's troops were beaten back and the initial territorial gains were reduced to one-third.

"We can summarize the events in Italy as follows," writes the Spanish military correspondent:

"In judging the battle in Italy, we must repeat again what we have said before, that on a battlefield as in Italy, material superiority must bow to technical superiority. Anti-Axis troops lack experience in mountain warfare. This fact becomes obvious every time the anti-Axis employ their troops."

Ba Han Meets Press

Dr. Ba Han, Head of the Burma Special Research Commission, at the interview he gave to the Japanese and foreign press at the Imperial Hotel Thursday afternoon.

SPAIN MAY EXTEND TRADE AGREEMENT

Renewal of Treaty With Argentina Due Soon; Tobacco, Cotton Added to List

Special

LISBON, May 17.—Renewal and extension of the trade treaty between Spain and Argentina is expected shortly, according to a Madrid report.

Up to this time, Argentina has sent grain in exchange for Spanish foundry products. The report said that Argentina will now add to the exports of grain, 500 tons of tobacco and 10,000 tons of cotton. Hitherto, Spain received 1,000,000 tons of grain in exchange for 70,000 tons of iron, the report said.

A Buenos Aires dispatch announced today that an 8,000-ton transport loaded with Argentine grain is on its way to Greece as a gift of the Argentine Government.

Altogether, the Argentine Government has placed at the disposal of the Greek Government 50,000 tons of wheat free of charge of which 16,000 tons have already been delivered.

Meanwhile, great importance was attached by the New York Times to the Buenos Aires dispatch which said that the new Argentine Foreign Minister Peluffe received today 13 chiefs of diplomatic missions of the countries keeping up diplomatic relations with the Farrell Government, according to a New York dispatch.

Among the 13 countries represented at this reception besides the Ministers of neutral European countries, there were three South American countries, namely Bolivia, Paraguay and Chile.

The New York Times commented that it is "noteworthy" that the Argentine Foreign Minister at this reception restricted his invitation to the above-mentioned 13 countries without inviting all the foreign mission chiefs at present staying at Buenos Aires, which include the United States Ambassador, Norman Armour.

The paper assumed that the Foreign Minister would make the same discrimination also on May 25 at the traditional celebration of Argentine Independence Day.

BRITAIN SHORT OF FARMERS

Over 750,000 Helpers Needed For Summer Crop, Says Hudson

Special

LISBON, May 17.—More than 750,000 voluntary farmhands will be needed in Britain this summer to help bring in the crop, Robert Hudson, British Minister of Agriculture, stated today, according to a London dispatch.

He said that all people living in towns have been requested to lend the farmer a helping hand during their holidays. They are to be paid one shilling an hour as wages and will have to pay four shillings a day for board and lodging.

Last summer 500,000 farm helpers were needed but this figure was never attained, he added.

REICH ENVOY SEES TURKISH LEADERS

Press in Turkey Resents Anti-Axis Demands; Says Nation's Interests Come First

Special

LISBON, May 17.—Turkish President Ismet Inonu today received Baron Franz von Papen, Reich Ambassador to Ankara, who recently returned from Berlin, according to an Ankara dispatch.

The meeting was also attended by Numan Menemencioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister.

Meanwhile, the Reuter dispatch about the alleged contents of the note concerning the chrome question delivered by Ambassador von Papen to the Turkish Government, was emphatically refuted by the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman today.

The German spokesman asserted that the Reuter correspondent in Ankara had shown by his dispatch that he had neither seen nor read the German note nor had talked to anyone who knew its contents.

A report from Istanbul said that renewed anti-Axis pressure on Turkey, which is evidently intended to bring about the complete stoppage of Turkish exports to Germany, is resented by the Turkish press.

The Turkish press points out that Turkey has stopped chromium exports to the Reich, while other neutrals firmly refused to meet the Anglo-American demands.

The Yeni Sabah suggests that the Anglo-Americans should try to win the war on the battlefield instead of pestering neutrals. The Tasveri Efkar wonders whether the British Government's attitude is identical with that of the British press, which is again resorting to veiled threats as it did at the time when Turkey made it clear to England that it did not intend to enter the war on the side of the anti-Axis.

The paper expects another crisis in Turkish-British relations if it should turn out that the unfriendly attitude of the British press is reflecting also the official British viewpoint. It points out once more that England did not protest against the Turkish-German trade agreements when these were signed. Therefore, England's belated criticism of these agreements was absurd, it asserts.

Even the notoriously Anglophile paper, Yaltschin, sharply criticizes the British attitude. The paper points out that Turkey is dependent on imports from Germany, which is the same view held by other Turkish papers.

The general attitude of the Turkish press, meanwhile, is regarded in political circles in Istanbul as indication that Turkey is unwilling to make further sacrifices for a cause which is not her own, and that it will take into account only her own national interests when dealing with further Anglo-American demands on the question of Turkish trade with the Reich.

Canadian Frigate Sunk

Special

LISBON, May 15.—The Canadian frigate, Valleyfield, has been torpedoed and sunk while on escort duty in the North Atlantic, according to an Ottawa dispatch. Five are reported dead, and 121 missing with 38 survivors.

GATHERING OF DATA IS GROUP'S MISSION, DECLARES DR. BA HAN

States in Press Interview Planning Board Will Be Set Up In Burma on Return

Dr. Ba Han, Head of the Special Burma Research Commission, meeting the press at 2:15 p.m. on Thursday at the Imperial Hotel, declared that the mission of his group was to collect data on all possible avenues of endeavor in the nations of East Asia to be used by Burma, first to build up for fighting the war successfully, and then for the peace to come.

The distinguished Burmese visitor disclosed that the commission had brought along a list of 400 questions, the answers to which are to be sought during its tour of the nations of East Asia. The data will be sifted out upon the commission's return to Burma and will be used as needed, he said.

Dr. Ba Han said that the commission was sent by orders of the Burmese Head of State for the purpose of finding out the methods employed by the nations of East Asia for national civilian defense and reconstruction. He stressed that the Burmese wanted to know how and what the nations were doing for defense and reconstruction for the war.

Queried by correspondents whether a planning board would be set up upon the return of the commission to Burma and whether it would have the character of planning for defense and reconstruction, Dr. Ba Han said that such was the intention. The planning board would have two objects, he pointed out, one which could be called planning on a short run view and the other on a long run view. The former would deal with what to do during the war and the latter how reconstruction would go on even after the war.

Asked of his impressions of Japan, Dr. Ba Han replied that he was very favorably impressed. "I had been told in Burma of the welcome I would be accorded," he said, "and I find that all my hopes have been fulfilled."

Of the defense setup in his country, Dr. Ba Han drew attention to the fact that great efforts were being exerted to improve the Burmese Army and that men were being sent to Japan each year for training. He stated that for immediate, actual defense, the Burmese looked to the Japanese, and thanks to them, had withstood all enemy assaults.

"After the war a navy, as well as the army, must be built up," Dr. Ba Han said, "but for the moment we are concentrating on reconstruction."

As to the part played by the Burmese civilians in defense, Dr. Ba Han said the population was efficiently organized so that certain people worked with the fire engines, others carried the wounded to the hospitals, while still others dug up and searched the debris during and after air raids. He pointed out that every ten houses had a leader who took charge of air defense. Asked what the women and girls did in such organizations, the Burmese official grinned and said that they were even more active than the men, if that could be said. There is equality of the sexes in Burma, he said.

To a question by correspondents as to what he thought Burma had to do for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, Dr. Ba Han answered that the Burmese were on the forefront of the fighting, that they had attained independence and were now spilling their blood to support the fighting. "The problem now," he declared, "is how to use our resources to aid the prosecution of the war still more."

Replying to a question as to whether any significant social and political changes had come about, now that some 10 months had passed since Burma became an independent nation, Dr. Ba Han emphasized that since independence the whole temper and spirit of the people had changed. "We feel that we are really fighting for our country now," Dr. Ba Han stressed. "Our country is suffering more than any other country but we feel it worth the price."

Visits Nettuno Front

Special

ROME, May 17.—The Japanese military attache accompanied by German officers visited the Nettuno beachhead front and expressed amazement at the strength of the German defense there.

Admiral Nomura Made A Privy Councillor; Succeeds Adm. Arima

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Foreign Minister and former Ambassador to the United States, has been appointed a member of the Privy Council succeeding Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, who succumbed to illness some time ago, it was announced on Thursday. The Imperial investiture for the new Privy Councillor was conducted at 2:50 p.m. Thursday at the Imperial Palace, with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in attendance.

CHUNGKING FACING MORE DIFFICULTIES

Position Getting Untenable Owing to Unreliable Attitude Of the United States

Domei

CANTON, May 17.—The position of Chungking is growing more and more untenable owing to the unreliable attitude of the United States and the increasing loss of confidence in the latter's sincerity on the part of the Chungking leaders.

Public opinion in the United States has recently become quite unfavorable to Chungking, some Americans even repudiating the independence of Chungking-controlled China and others condemning the dictatorial tendencies of Chiang Kai-shek. These views of Chungking are understood to be a factor in the delay of aid to Chungking.

Such an attitude of the United States is ascribed to the fact that the greatest concern of the Americans still remains the European Front in spite of the fact that the vital importance of attacking Japan with China as foothold is fully realized, so that the China front bears only a secondary importance in the American public mind. It is also ascribed to the recent tendency of Chungking to retaliate against the arbitrary and high-handed methods of the United States.

When the low morale and poor equipment of the Chungking forces were betrayed on the Honan front, Chang Ping-hsun, spokesman of the Chungking regime, said; "The defeat of the Chungking forces was due solely to lack of arms and unless the United States and Britain strengthened their aid to Chungking, the latter will have no alternative but to secede from the anti-Axis front."

The Chungking paper Ta Kung Pao, too, exposed the fact that the American lend-lease aid to Chungking amounted to only two per cent of the total and expressed bitter resentment over the indifferent attitude of the United States. In spite of these Chungking appeals, the United States has not given a single sign of responding but is coldly standing by. For instance, a Chungking broadcast of May 15 reporting the Washington reaction to the Japanese Honan campaign said: "American military experts recognize the linkage between the hostilities in China and the Pacific operations but think that it would be impossible to aid Chungking any further unless the Burma Route were reopened or the Chinese seaboard, wrested back." This report is evidently intended to warn the Chungking public against blind confidence in the assistance forthcoming from the United States.

Chungking, thus, is now on the horns of a dilemma, unable to place full trust in the United States but equally compelled to rely on the United States. Traitor to the cause of East Asia, Chungking is expected to suffer more and more from utter lack of arms and factors working within to bring about its own disintegration.

PREMIERS MAY VISIT U.S.

Curtin, Fraser Likely to Make Stop-Over on Way Home

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin and New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser on their way home from the British Empire Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers are likely to visit Washington again, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here.

It is reported that Curtin has proposed to open an anti-Axis conference in order to discuss the Pacific problem. However, President Franklin Roosevelt in a press interview held yesterday did not touch on this problem, simply stating that he was hoping to meet the two Prime Ministers.

DR. BA HAN GRANTED IMPERIAL AUDIENCE; IS GREATLY MOVED

August Sovereign Is Pleased to Shake Hands With Distinguished Burmese Visitor

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an audience to Dr. Ba Han, Head of the Burmese Special Research Commission, in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday.

Attired in the formal costume of his country, Dr. Ba Han accompanied by the Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung arrived at the Imperial Palace at 10:15 a.m. and was shown into the Phoenix Hall, where he respectfully awaited His Imperial Majesty. At 10:30 a.m. His Imperial Majesty made His gracious appearance accompanied by Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma and others close to the Throne.

Dr. Ba Han was respectfully presented to His Imperial Majesty by Ambassador Thein Maung, following which His Imperial Majesty was pleased to shake hands with the Burmese visitor. His Imperial Majesty graciously replied to salutations proffered by Dr. Ba Han.

Dr. Ba Han, greatly awed and moved by the magnanimity of the Imperial Concern over the welfare of the new born Burma, respectfully withdrew from the Imperial Palace at 10:40 a.m.

Meeting the press in the afternoon, the distinguished Burmese visitor respectfully spoke of the great honor granted him by the Imperial Audience. He said that he was deeply impressed by two points: the youthful appearance of His Imperial Majesty and the Imperial solicitude shown for the Burmese visitors and the welfare of the Burmese nation.

Dr. Ba Han stated that though this was the first Imperial audience he had been granted, His Imperial Majesty graciously spoke to him as if His Majesty had known him for a long time and asked him if he was being looked after satisfactorily. Dr. Ba Han also revealed that His Imperial Majesty asked him of his work and ambitions.

"By doing so His Imperial Majesty showed His full knowledge of Burmese affairs and deep concern for the welfare of the Burmese nation," the deeply moved Dr. Ba Han declared.

Dr. Ba Han, U Soe Nyun and U Ba Nyein of the Special Research Mission will call at the War Ministry this morning at 9:30 a.m. for conference with the Ministry authorities. They are also scheduled to meet the Navy Ministry authorities at 2:00 p.m. today.

IMPROVEMENT IS NOTED IN CONDITION OF GANDHI

Rests Well at Night—Blood Pressure Gradually Returning To Normalcy

Domei

LISBON, May 17.—Mahatma Gandhi rested well last night and his blood pressure is gradually returning to normalcy, it was announced today in his health bulletin, according to a Bombay dispatch.

Advice to Missionary

Special

LISBON, May 17.—"You Christians especially missionaries should begin to live more like Christ," Mahatma Gandhi reportedly told Dr. Stanley Jones, Methodist missionary, on furlough from India, declared the latter in an address before a church gathering in Washington, a dispatch from that city reveals.

Dr. Jones said that Gandhi told him "You should spread more of the gospel of love and you should study non-Christian faiths to have a sympathetic understanding of other faiths."

Hungarian Bishops Appeal

Special

BUDAPEST, May 17.—The Hungarian Episcopate intends following the example of the French hierarchy by addressing a direct appeal to the British Government in the name of Christianity to desist from further air raids on defenseless towns and their civilian population, according to the paper, Fuggetlenseg, which expresses the hope that these appeals will not be entirely in vain.

Press Comments

Thursday, May 18

QUALITY OF MEN FOR THE SOUTH

MAINICHI—Among the cultural achievements already manifest in the southern regions, the most visible is the dissemination of education, particularly the universalization of elementary education. Whenever the native inhabitants of the East Indies, for instance, speak of Japan they invariably thank her for the educational work she is doing there. They are happy to be able to learn about Japan, a country in which their interest has come to be focussed since the stationing of her troops there, and not merely over the abolition of the former colonial policy of keeping them ignorant and tractable. This is a feeling they share with the peoples of Malai, Burma and the Philippines.

Consequently, our educational efforts in the south should not be confined to the mere teaching of the "three R's" but emphasis should be placed on the comprehension of the Japanese spirit, the product of our incomparable national polity. The educationists sent there are, in fact, endeavoring to make their pupils understand this spirit. The pupils are taught to sing "Umiyukaba" while learning to read and write katakana.

In these circumstances, it is absolutely essential to consider the quality of the Japanese permitted to live and work in the south. The desire of the southern peoples to know all they can about Japan and the Japanese is very strong but even the pupils at the schools have only limited hours and limited educational material, while the general public has only newspapers, motion pictures and radio through which to learn about Japan. The sole first-hand material for their study of Japan is the Japanese living in their midst.

This means that every action and every word of a Japanese in those countries are subject to the closest scrutiny and he should realize that his every gesture is being watched with the keenest interest by the people among whom he lives. He must keep in mind the fact that he bears a most important mission outside his regular occupation, namely, that of manifesting the Japanese spirit through his own person. Thus every Japanese sent to the south should be of such model character as to be able to convince the native inhabitants of the moral integrity of Japan through upright conduct.

In conjunction with the increasing fury of the war, the reconstruction of the south is progressing in a most gratifying manner. The cooperation of the native peoples is all-important, and is a point which Prime Minister Tojo has repeatedly emphasized, even in his speech at the grand rally for the general arousing of the people last week.

There are various institutions for the training of the people who are to live and work in the south and they are obtaining quite salutary results. With the steady increase of Japanese going to the south, however, careful sifting so as to send none but the best type of Japanese is highly important.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER CORPS ACHIEVING RESULTS

MAINICHI—As the "First-Hand Report on Aircraft Production" being serially published in this paper describes, the women's volunteer corps are achieving far better results than at first expected. It must be solely owing to their sincerity and zeal that they, in fields of work totally new to them, have been able to do so well. Animated by their spirit of service and patriotism, their intelligence and sports-trained physique are contributing enormously to the epochal increase in the production of aircraft. This may be said to be a new discovery on the industrial front of our country. It has been fully demonstrated that our womenfolk are able not only to work well on farms and in fields but in the more complicated sphere of modern industry, even as skilled workers. With full understanding on the part of the factory management to respect their superb spirit to the full and to give the maximum play to their intelligence and other qualities, the efficiency of these girl corps will increase further, not only in aircraft production but in all fields of war industry.

The passage in the foregoing "First-Hand Report" regarding the necessity of company executives to be prepared to set their own daughters to work at the hardest tasks in their own factory is one that should be carefully considered by every factory management which receives the service of these volunteer corps. If it treats such girls as their own daughters and gives them guidance and loving protection as such, a women's labor system peculiar to our country will be established on a firm basis. The special problem of women labor management can be solved much more easily than expected.

On the part of the girls themselves, more and more will no doubt be expected of them as the war progresses. In the United States and Britain, not only have women been set to work on a vast scale in various industries but considerable numbers are directly assisting in the works of the Army and Navy. The women of the enemy countries, too, seem to be fighting. Therefore, the women of our country must expand their volunteer service to such an extent as to overwhelm the enemy in fighting spirit, activity and efficiency.

KIMMEL AND SHORT RAPPED BY DANIELS

Ex-U.S. Navy Secretary Charges Both Officers Were Absent Without Leave

Special

LISBON, May 17.—Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy under President Woodrow Wilson, today before the House of Representatives charged that because Admiral Husband Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Walter Short, former Commanders of the U.S. Navy and Army in Hawaii respectively were "absent without leave, Japanese submarines during the Pearl Harbor attack were able to come into the harbor as its only entrance was unguarded," according to a Washington dispatch.

He testified that due to their lack of duty, the "Japanese were able to accomplish the most deplorable destruction of the American navy and planes which were left unguarded and unprotected on the ground and that the mighty navy leviathans and other crafts were sunk and damaged because they were exposed to bombs from the air."

Supporting the recent proposal by Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, for a single department of the United States armed forces, Daniels said that the friction between the United States navy and army in Hawaii was an "old story" pointing out the speech of Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House, in 1942 who declared that "only a few years ago, the heads of the army and navy districts in Hawaii living there in their respective reservations side by side did not even speak to each other. They would not recognize each other on the street."

According to Daniels, Byrns said that it could not have happened if both officers had been under one cabinet head.

In this connection, it is recalled that James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, last week opposed the merger of the army and navy until after the war declaring that such a merger should be taken only after the most careful consideration.

Meanwhile, Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Navy for Air, told the House Committee of Postwar Military Policy, on Monday that he opposed any attempt now to combine the army and navy but suggested that if such a step be considered advisable after the war the armed services should be merged into the navy, according to a Washington dispatch.

He declared that the navy can operate on the sea, undersea, in the air, in amphibious operations and on land and added that "this force by itself can police the world and it is the nucleus around which can be built one force."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 17

In the mountainous terrain of the Italian southern front, a battle of attrition of the largest scale is being waged on a width of 35 kilometers. An incessant drumfire in which huge quantities of ammunition are spent, strong air attacks, the use of tanks as movable artillery units as well as embittered struggles for every fortified point and every hill which often changed hands several times within a short time, are giving these fights the character of the great battles of attrition of the last World War.

Our troops now for six days are offering heroic resistance to the great enemy superiority and detaching movements are carried out according to plan within the ambit of the battle strategy. The extremely heavy casualties suffered by the enemy are out of proportion to the purely tactical gain of territory achieved by the enemy.

In the Nettuno beachhead, no fights of importance occurred yesterday. However, since the enemy's artillery fire has increased in intensity during the last few days it is expected that the enemy will also launch a large-scale attack at this point.

At the Eastern Front, there was no major fighting with the exception of fierce local fighting at the lower Dniester and in the forefield of the Carpathians. Our bomber and battleplane formations last night successfully attacked the Soviet deployment positions and billeted troops east of Ostrov and in the Pleskau area.

In the Gulf of Finland, 13 Soviet bombers were downed by our naval patrol vessels and fighters. Our torpedo-boats, making night thrusts against the Soviet patrol forces in the eastern part of the Gulf, damaged several enemy naval craft.

Furthermore, 21 enemy aircraft were downed by our fighters and another three by our escort forces and A.A.-artillery stationed on board when Soviet bombers attempted to attack a German convoy off the north Norwegian coast.

The R.A.F. bombed Berlin last night.

Indian Capitalists Desire British Defeat, Says Refugee Who Escaped Into Burma

Domei

RANGOON, May 16.—India's anti-British sentiment is said to be daily mounting. Along with the vigorous onslaughts of the Japanese and Indian Forces, the tendency of the Indian capitalists to earnestly desire the defeat of the British forces and to welcome the activities of Subhas Chandra Bose have increased, according to an Indian who recently arrived here from India. He related as follows:

"The Indians know that the British will destroy all the heavy industries in accordance with the scorched-earth policy when they lose. As a matter of fact, the British have already made necessary arrangements to blow up large iron manufacturing companies buildings and heavy industrial plants in India. Such action which ignores India and the Indian people is only serving to increase the anti-British sentiment among the masses.

"Indian capitalists desire the defeat of Britain because when the nation is freed they would be able to invest in such public works as electric power plants, water-works and railways as well as other profitable enterprises, all of which are now monopolized by British capital.

"Leaders of heavy industries believe that Japanese and Indian industry can cooperate profitably and that the latter will healthily develop without hindrance when the British are defeated. For this reason they contend that the downfall of Britain is absolutely necessary."

ACTIVITY OF CORPS BEHIND FRONT TOLD

Special Troops on Bougainville Produce Charcoal, Foodstuffs And Repair Uniforms

By T. SHIOKAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

BOUGAINVILLE FRONT, May 15.—In the multilateral phases of a modern war, there are corps that, like a mother guarding and serving her child with self-sacrificing maternal affection, are performing their tasks silently in the background. Stoically and persistently working away at their assigned duties, amid the roar of attacking enemy planes and the terrific bombardment from enemy ships, such men, though not on the fighting lines, are playing a most vital role in the current war.

The following is a description of the work of the charcoal-producing corps:

From the dark jungle growth covering the deep valley, a column of greenish smoke rose with distressing clearness. I caught my breath sharply. What a sure target for the preying eyes of enemy airmen!

On this battlefront, even the straggling smoke and flickering flames of our cooking fires must be carefully kept under control. Meals must be cooked in the dark of the night. A lukewarm breakfast compensates for the cold meals served the rest of the day. A surge of emotion swept over me as I observed the tell-tale smoke rising boldly into the open sky.

Upon investigation, I learned that this was the smoke from the charcoal kilns. The XX Corps were doing their utmost to produce charcoal to send to the men at the foremost lines, so that they might have warm soup, at least, with their meals. A charcoal fire cannot be easily detected by enemy planes.

Last October, men who had experience in charcoal-burning, were selected to form this special charcoal-producing corps. They have already piled up a stock of several hundred bales of charcoal.

First felling the trees, the men cut them up and go through the whole charcoal-making process. With their own hands, they make the bales, too, to hold the charcoal. In the still, stagnant air of the Bougainville rainy season, the smoke rises straight upward, forming inviting targets for enemy planes. Making light of their own hardships, the men said:

"We don't mind the strenuousness of the work so long as our comrades at the front can have a warm meal." At these words I could not restrain myself from offering them my last cigarette.

The work of the clothing repair workshop of the XX Corps is another example of the self-sacrificing service of the men behind the fighting front.

In the depths of the jungles I found the clothing repair shop of the XX Corps where hundreds of uniforms, torn and ripped, are carted for mending. Swiftly and diligently, the men ply their needles like mothers patching up to the torn clothing of their lively boys.

Worthy of mention, also, are the invaluable services of Army Doctor Second-Lieutenant Yakazu.

The Guadalcanal operations brought home to our men the vital importance of food supply. When the enemy landed at Torokina, food rations were cut down to half in order to stretch the supply as far as possible. Our men were determined to fight through on the scantiest of rations.

Second-Lieutenant Yakazu helped to cast a gleam of brightness on the food problem in Bougainville. Searching in the jungles for edible vegetation, he discovered good substitutes from among the many species of palms and countless jungle undergrowth. Good quality starch was obtained from a certain species of coconut. The shoots of another palm were found to taste very much like bamboo sprouts. The leaves of the passion flower were discovered to be a good substitute for spinach.

Most deserving of special mention is the service of the farming corps. The men of this corps have cleared immense tracts of jungles and have planted these spots with farm produce. At first, the enemy planes, mistaking these large, open spaces for airfields, unloaded their bombs on them. However, on ascertaining that these were garden tracts, the enemy began to sweep the ground in strafing attacks.

The men of another food-production corps, known as the "traveling farmers" dig up the ground and plant seeds wherever the Army goes. After a week or so, the corps moves on to the positions, leaving the planted seeds to grow and be harvested by the corps that will follow. What nobler example of true comradeship can be found?

FOE FEARS BIG LOSS OF LIVES IN PACIFIC

Front Attack Against Rabaul From Sea Is Impossible, Says Enemy Broadcast

By K. HAMADA

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT, May 17.—A head-on clash between the element of time and the exhaustion of manpower presents a harassing dilemma to the war leaders in the United States. A race against time in a short term war will involve in all probability appalling human losses.

America is seeking to substitute machinery and material for manpower losses. However, it is clear that if the substitution of material for men exceeds a certain point there will naturally ensue a dispersion of fighting power.

With the presidential election drawing near and in view of the present European war situation, America's military leaders seem to have decided in favor of speed as the most advantageous war policy. The enemy's war strategy of pushing from three directions—Halsey from the New Hebrides, Nimitz from the North Pacific and MacArthur from the South Pacific—has been clearly revealed following Nimitz's conference with the American leaders toward the middle of March.

The enemy's strategic plans have also been exposed by the reckless, abortive attacks on our positions in the mid-Pacific and the fierce counter-offensives against the Japanese Forces on New Guinea and other areas in the South Pacific. MacArthur had even gone so far as to triumphantly announce that "the occupation of Bismarck Islands has been completed" when he succeeded in landing a handful of men on one of the small islands in the St. Matthias group, located north of New Ireland. He had talked as if Rabaul had fallen. In reality no dent whatever has been made on the defenses of Rabaul.

All such exaggerated propaganda aims to divert attention from the weak spot—the morbid fear of appalling human losses. San Francisco broadcasts, right on the heels of MacArthur's announcement, contradict him by saying that "a frontal attack on Rabaul from the sea is impossible on account of the tremendous sacrifice of human lives."

The enemy's landing operations up to the present have always been directed against the least defended of the Japanese positions. By such tactics it had been possible to avoid excessive loss of lives. But the enemy choice between the devil and the deep sea, the time element or human losses, assumes increasing ugliness as attempts to sneak past Japan's outer defenses are made.

Winant Back in Washington

Special

LISBON, May 16.—John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, has arrived in Washington to confer with President Roosevelt and State Secretary Cordell Hull, according to a Washington dispatch. Official circles described the trip as routine, but political observers said that Winant's presence in the capitol at the same time as that of Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, seemed to indicate Roosevelt's intention to check up on the diplomatic arrangements in connection with the much-talked-about invasion of Western Europe.

SWEDEN, AMERICA MAY SETTLE ISSUE

Compromise Expected on Ball-Bearing Export Problem, Aftonbladet Reports

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 17.—A compromise between Sweden and America on the ball-bearing issue is expected, according to today's Aftonbladet, which states that a solution would no doubt be found which would also satisfy Germany.

Meanwhile, more light on the pending negotiations between Sweden and the United States, concerning ball-bearing exports to Germany, is shed by the following facts furnished by Dr. Melmuth Lindemann, Transocean's correspondent.

In 1910, the Swedish Ball-Bearing Manufacturing Company founded a branch company in Philadelphia, which, in the course of the last World War, took over a number of American factories belonging to the Hess-Bright group.

This so-called Philadelphia group is today admittedly under control of the Swedish company and, together with other American ball-bearing works, forms, in reality, a trust whose president is none other than William Batt, vice-president of the American War Production Board.

How the shares of various groups are distributed, and what exactly is the share of the Philadelphia group in the organization, are matters which are not known.

Therefore, the American threat to place the Philadelphia group under the supervision of the administrator of foreign property cannot be carried out under the existing law, since there is at present no evidence that German capital is invested in these firms.

Oh the other hand, however, the United States might be able to dissolve the organization with the help of the anti-trust legislation, and then paralyze the Swedish partner by means of withdrawal of licences in conformity with war regulations. This method, it is recalled, has already been adopted in the case of Swedish match factories.

BISHOP IN U.S. SUSPENDS POLISH PRIEST'S ACTIONS

Orlemanski's Trip to Moscow And Interview With Stalin Said Cause of Suspension

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—Stanislaus Orlemanski, Polish-American priest, whose priestly privileges were suspended indefinitely, immediately upon his return to his parish from his trip to Moscow has apparently decided to abide by the orders issued by his superior, Bishop Thomas O'Leary, according to a Springfield dispatch.

Orlemanski did not appear at any of the four masses celebrated at Our Lady of the Rosary Church in Springfield, the dispatch said. It is recalled that in the opinion of observers, Orlemanski's priestly privileges were suspended because of his conference with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin and his connection with Communism.

Special

LISBON, May 16.—A Springfield dispatch said that Bishop Thomas O'Leary today lifted the suspension placed upon the Reverend Stanislaus Orlemanski for his unauthorized trip to Moscow and his subsequent conference with Premier Josef Stalin and other Soviet leaders. Orlemanski will remain as the pastor of Our Lady of the Rosary parish in Springfield and is now able to perform his priestly duties with full sanction of the church, says the dispatch. The lifting of the suspension followed reports that the American-born Polish priest had suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of the disciplinary action taken against him.

Oshima Attends Inaugural

Domei

BERLIN, May 15.—The Mannheim-Heidelberg branch of the Japan-Germany Society was formally inaugurated, today, at Mannheim. Among those present at the ceremony were Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Admiral Richard Forster, President of the Society, and many other prominent people representing the National Socialist Party, the Government and the military.

Congress Seeks More Power

Special

LISBON, May 15.—A campaign aiming at giving both Houses of the United States Congress the right to ratify international treaties was opened by Representative Sol Bloom of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, according to a Washington dispatch.

American Business Paralyzed by Fever Of Coming Invasion

Special

LISBON, May 17.—The United States economic, commercial and financial world have been paralyzed due to the psychological effects of the expected invasion, Leonard Ayres, well-known national economist, stated according to a Daily express report from New York. He points out that nobody dares to launch big business enterprises. At the stock exchanges unusual calm prevailed and even amusement quarters were suffering from it as few people cared to go to the theaters and night clubs or similar entertainments, he said.

ARNOLD'S WARNING ENDS STRIKE IN U.S.

Chief of Air Force Declares Walk-Out Seriously Hindered Output of Aircraft

Special

LISBON, May 17.—Only after the severest warning from General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Air Force, at the special meeting of the War Labor Board in Washington, the leaders of the 3,500 foremen called off their strike which had forced the closing down of 18 Detroit war plants and made 70,000 workers idle, according to a Washington dispatch.

Arnold told the Board that the strike was "one of the most serious setbacks that the United States air force has had since its inception." He emphasized that the production of fighter planes was so essential that strikes might even "halt operations in connection with the bombing of Germany."

Pointing out that the strikes involved the Packard Motor Car Company's plant making plane engines, the Briggs Murray, Hudson and Garwood companies, all producing fighter planes or truck parts, Arnold declared, "We have been working for a long time to get maximum efficiency in bombing Germany."

Adding that it was necessary to develop long-range fighting aircraft to accompany the bombers on their raids on Germany, Arnold stated that the fighter planes determine the success or failure of some missions and how far the bombers can go into Germany.

Arnold complained that these "strikes make it impossible for me to meet my obligation. How can I furnish fighters where they are needed at the time they are needed when there are strikes which will require me to change my plans."

Nineteen days ago, 3,500 foremen struck in an attempt to win recognition of their newly formed Foremen's Association of America.

Meanwhile, a Detroit dispatch said that more than 150 men were involved in a free for all fight between C.I.O. brewer workers and teamsters when the police arrived to break up the brawl.

ULTIMATUM OF FOE CLAIMED ABORTIVE

Allies of Germany Cannot Be Fooled by Anti-Axis Powers, Spanish Editor Claims

Special

LISBON, May 15.—The ultimatum, which the anti-Axis Powers have submitted to the nations allied with Germany, is described as a "rather abortive attempt" by Correia Marques, chief editor of the Voz.

He pointed out that the threatened nations are sure of the fact that in the event of their capitulation, their territories would be occupied not by the Anglo-Americans, but by the Soviet troops who would not offer the Anglo-Americans the chance to gain a foothold in those countries which, in the Soviet opinion, were part of the Soviet sphere of influence.

These countries know only too well, Marques stressed, what the Soviet occupation would mean. He pointed out that Rumania had certainly not forgotten that the Soviets, during the short time of their occupation of some Rumanian districts, had pillaged the population in the most brutal manner.

Marques stated that the first thing the Soviets had done in the former Polish territories had been to shoot the leaders who had offered resistance—rather peculiar in view of the fact that the Soviets claimed that they had come to Poland as "liberators and allies."

As to Finland, the people there know very well what had been the fate of the Baltic States under Soviet rule.

ITALY AGAIN JOINS AXIS BATTLE RANKS

New Determination to Oust Angio-Saxon Invaders Told By German Reporter

Special

MILAN, May 16.—Commenting on the situation in Fascist Republican Italy, DNB correspondent, Dr. von Hahn in northern Italy states that the Fascist Republican Italy has again joined the fighting front of the Tripartite Powers.

The correspondent adds that the period of moral, political and military breakdown of last summer which led to the complete dissolution of the Italian armed forces is now being overcome by an all-out use of national energies under the stirring leadership of the Il Duce.

The new armed forces of Fascist Republican Italy are being formed under the command of War Minister Marshal Graziani and with the effective assistance rendered by their German comrades in arms. New discipline and a new determination to fight and sacrifice everything in an effort to free Italy from the Anglo-Saxon invaders is to be noticed everywhere, the correspondent stresses.

In Italy, as in Germany, new divisions are being recruited, partly from volunteers and partly from newly conscripted classes. They are equipped with the most modern arms and commanded by young officers who are eager to go and fight.

The young Italian armed forces—ground troops, the air force, and the navy—have already proved their mettle in the fight against the far superior enemy. Their achievements have been fully acknowledged by the German military authorities.

The establishment of the Republican National Guards which have taken over the functions of the former Fascist militia is also progressing smoothly. The Republican National Guards recruited mostly from Fascist volunteers already number 100,000 men. They are guaranteeing internal order and security and are successfully fighting the partisan formations which mostly consist of criminal elements, Communists and deserters. These partisan forces are being continuously supported and supplied by the Anglo-Americans from the air and are particularly active in the rugged mountains of northern and central Italy where they are terrorizing the civilian population in the various districts.

Referring to the internal political situation in new Italy, the correspondent writes that the forces of consolidation are at work. A revolutionary bill calling for the socialization of industrial undertakings of importance to the State and the admission of workers to the administration of the firms as well as a share in the profits of the enterprises mean an important milestone on the way to the reconciliation of capital and labor, he says.

Paniushikin Leaves Chungking

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—Soviet Ambassador to Chungking Alexander S. Paniushikin, accompanied by his family, left Chungking on May 15 for Moscow by plane, according to a Chungking dispatch. Meanwhile, a Moscow report says that Ambassador Paniushikin will undergo an operation in Moscow.

Lopez Resignation Refused

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—The Upper House of the Colombian Congress has refused to accept the resignation of President Don Alfonso Lopez, submitted to the Senate on May 15, according to reports from Bogota. The Colombian President had taken this action in an attempt to avoid international political disturbances.

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New Invasion Vessels Constructed by U.S. Are Not Satisfactory

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 17.—The trial runs of the new American No. 10-type invasion boats produced by the Henry Kaiser shipyards have proved unsatisfactory, the U.S. Naval Commission admitted today. The Dagsposten reported that the ships had shown such important defects in their construction that they had to be struck off the list of invasion boats.

DEWEY NOSING OUT F.D.R. FROM PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Struggle Will Be Closest Since 1916, Says Daily Express Correspondent

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 17.—To win the nomination a Republican candidate for the presidency must gain 530 votes from the delegates at the nomination convention and Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York, is now certain of 143 of the total of 351 delegates so far selected at the primary state elections, reports the Daily Express correspondent from New York.

He states that although Roosevelt has 203 delegates' votes so far out of 236 selected, he will need 589 to be chosen candidate. The correspondent declares that Dewey is well on the way to getting more delegates in the Connecticut primary elections and his final selection is a foregone conclusion.

He says that the Roosevelt vs. Dewey struggle will be the closest election since 1916 but adds that many people are still betting Roosevelt will creep in.

Special

LISBON, May 17.—Trial prediction polls indicate that the forthcoming fight for the United States presidency will be a close one, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Gallup poll based on the assumption that the war would not be over when the elections take place showed that 58 per cent of the business and professional group supported Governor Thomas Dewey of New York and 42 per cent for President Roosevelt. It is noted that Roosevelt's figure is six points less than the one he obtained in 1936.

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Malai
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Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Saumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
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BA HAN RADIOCASTS TO NIPPON NATION

Says Research Body's Work Is Application of Principles for E. Asia Construction

Speaking over a nation-wide hookup on Thursday night, Dr. Ba Han, Head of the Special Burma Research Commission, declared that the work entrusted to the commission of studying the methods adopted in the different countries of East Asia for the national civilian war effort and reconstruction was an application of the basic principles for the construction of Greater East Asia unanimously adopted at the historic Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic nations convened at Tokyo on November 5, 1943.

Dr. Ba Han stressed the necessity of co-existence and co-prosperity of the different members of Greater East Asia and pointed out that the billion people of East Asia were fighting for common human rights. The East, under the leadership of Japan, is fighting against the grinding repression of the West, Dr. Ba Han said. Some in the East, misled by the West, at first misunderstood Japan's aims but the truth became known with the full recognition by Japan of the independence and sovereignty of China and Manchoukuo, the declaration of independence by Burma and the Philippines and the formation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Emphasizing that Burma has the will and strength to carry on this war to a successful finish, Dr. Ba Han declared that the commission was sent to study and organize a definite plan to carry Burma through its period of stress and strain. The commission has hitherto met with every help, he said, and is confident that its efforts will leave a permanent impress on the history of Burma.

Dr. Ba Han's broadcast follows:

I speak as Head of the Special Research Commission, Burma, appointed by the personal order of the Head of the State of Burma. This Commission has been charged with the task of studying methods adopted in the different countries constituting the Co-Prosperity Sphere for the national civilian war effort and reconstruction as a part of that Sphere. The real object is to utilize to the uttermost the national strength and resources of Burma as an integral part of the Greater East Asiatic Sphere.

In the ultimate analysis the work entrusted to the Commission is an extension or rather an application of the basic principles for the construction of Greater East Asia unanimously adopted at the historic Assembly convened at Tokyo on November 5th, 1943. Put shortly, those principles are rooted in the necessity of co-existence and co-prosperity of the different members of Greater East Asia. These Principles are really the foundations of the New Order in the East.

The present East Asiatic War is the challenge of this New Order. It marks the end of an epoch of thought. What is more, it opens an entirely new page in the history of mankind. The satiated Powers who are engaged in the present struggle against the Axis Powers only claim to be fighting for the defense of the freedom of the other European States. They do not even pretend to be fighting for the common human rights to which one thousand million people of the East can lay an equally valid claim. The East under the leadership of Nippon has made a lasting protest with all the ardors of a religious faith against the grinding repression of the West with all its pathetic faith in mechanical science.

Nippon has pursued with unrelenting purpose and religious fervor her basic policy of establishing world peace through the New Order in Greater East Asia which has as its foundation the solidarity of the Asiatic peoples. She was however entirely misunderstood. Even the peoples of the East under the narcotic influence of the West saw in Nippon's East Asia Order the first step toward her bid for world hegemony. The disillusionment however came. The independence and sovereignty of China and Manchoukuo have been fully recognized by Nippon. Burma has been declared a sovereign and independent State. And so with the Philippines. The Provisional Government of Free India has also been formed.

The Special Research Commission takes as an established fact the existence of a Co-Prosperity Sphere. The equalitarian principles for the construction of Greater East Asia, excellent as they are, need to be supplemented by each nation in the reconstruction of its own country. The reason is that every State is tormented with its own peculiar problems. Burma bleeding with the wounds of war feels that her national and economic life needs to be reintegrated. She has the will and the strength to carry on this war to the finish. But her national resources must be utilized according to a definite plan. Just as a General cannot win a war without a plan of campaign, a nation cannot win through its period of stress and strain without a national plan.

It is for this reason that this Commission has been sent during the period of war. The Commission has hitherto met with every offer of help, and the Commission is determined to explore all avenues that lie within the scope of its mission and to formulate in very explicit terms its proposals for rebuilding Burma again out of her present ruins. The Commission is confident that its efforts will leave a permanent impress on the history of Burma.

East Asia Round-Up

Opening Broadcasting Station

Domei

MENADO, May 18.—In order to enhance further cultural activities through radio facilities, the construction of a broadcasting station has been under way here for sometime and the inaugural ceremony will be held in June.

Sultans Touring Java

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, May 18.—The Sultans of Djogja and Pakoe Alaman left for a inspection tour accompanied by their respective suites on May 11. They are expected to visit industrial as well as social establishments in the western provinces of Java including Pekalongan, Tirebon, Prianban, Banten, Bogor and Banjoemas.

Musical Body Created

Domei

SHONAN, May 18.—The Shonan Musical Association has been established here by 1,300 native musicians, through the efforts of the Japanese Military Administration The first grand concert is scheduled to be held on May 22.

Collecting Scrap Iron

Domei

MACASSAR, May 18. Collection of metal goods and scrap iron will be commenced here soon through the cooperation of Mohammedan and Christian churches, Arab Society, Indian Society and other associations.

Donates 600 Paintings

Domei

HANKOW, May 18.—Manshu Hanaoka, a Japanese painter, who had been touring China painting actual war scenes, recently presented 600 paintings which he had completed during the last three years, to wounded Japanese soldiers.

Making Nippon Flags

Domei

MENADO, May 18.—Some 50 native women here are now busily engaged in making 15,000 Rising Sun flags which will be widely distributed through Minahasa district.

Economic Body Set

Domei

DAIREN, May 18.—In view of the importance of closer liaison among the districts around the Pohai area including Kwantung Leased Territory, and Hopei and Shantung provinces, the Pohai Economic Committee will be set up soon with its first conference scheduled here in July.

Decreeing Commercial Code

Special

HSINKING, May 18.—With a view to simplifying various procedures of special companies and also to keep their business secrecy, the Manchoukuo Government will shortly promulgate regulations for wartime application of commercial code to those companies.

170 Teachers Graduating

Special

MANILA, May 18.—A total of 170 school teachers from all parts of the Philippines who are taking a course of Nippon-go instruction will graduate from the Sanandres Nippon-go Normal Institute on May 20 at the Normal School Auditorium.

JAPANESE MOVIES POPULAR IN E. ASIA

Nippon Motion Picture Firms Play Big Role to Boost Education and Culture

Special

SHONAN, May 17.—With the cooperation of the Japan Motion Picture Company and the Japan Motion Picture Distribution Company, motion pictures are being shown in the Southern Regions and are contributing greatly to the advancement in the educational and cultural fields among the native inhabitants. These two companies with branch offices throughout the Southern Regions including Saigon, Bangkok, Hongkong, Manila, Rangoon, Djakarta, Kuching, Padang, and Banjermasin, have now begun activities in these districts.

Aready pictures produced by the Japan Motion Picture Company, the China Film Company and the East Asia Motion Picture Company are being shown and proving popular. American films have been banned in all regions with the exception of Thailand, the Philippines and French Indo-China. In the above regions the advance of German pictures has been most noticeable in Thailand, while in French Indo-China the French films are drawing good attendance. However, the stocks of French pictures have been practically exhausted.

In the field of newsreels, the Japan Motion Picture Company is dominating with this company showing newsreels in various languages including Malai, French and Thai.

In the Philippines more than 10 motion picture companies which existed prior to the outbreak of the present war have been amalgamated into four. The authorities are now considering the amalgamation of these four companies into one.

Recently, the showing of the Japanese-Philippine combined production "Dawn of Freedom" gained such popularity that all the movie houses drew overflowing crowds. Now the Filipinos are demanding pictures in the Tagalog language rather than in English.

In Java, films are at present being limited to short educational pictures. However, with the release of "Aspiration of the South" in the near future in a long series, much is expected in the progress of Java's motion picture production.

In Malai, the Japan Motion Picture Company recently took over the Shaw Brothers Film Company and will shortly start the production of Malaian films.

In view of the large number of Chinese residents in the Southern Regions, movies with Chinese titles are being demanded. At present the supply of Chinese pictures is confined to imports from China, but it is expected that the production of such films will be started in the near future.

ACTIVITY IN NIPPON IS HAILED BY KUO

Chinese Publicity Vice-Head Impressed by Fighting Spirit Here During Visit

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 15.—Deeply impressed by the fighting spirit of Japan's home front and her productive activities, Kuo Hsiu-feng, Vice-Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China and concurrently president of the Central Press Service of China, returned from his 10-day inspection tour of Japan on May 13, strongly confident of Japan's ultimate victory in the current war.

In an interview with reporters at the Cathay Hotel, Mr. Kuo declared:

"The vigorous fighting spirit of the Japanese people and their confidence in ultimate victory are beyond the comprehension of the enemy. To me, the sincerity and orderliness of the people, both young and old, as they went about their work, were a clear manifestation of their immovable determination to fight out the war.

"Not only is the amount of military and civilian production in Japan daily increasing, but the standard of living throughout the country has also become secure due to the smooth operation of controlled distribution. Though the United States and Britain are boasting of their productive power, I am confident that Japan's productive power is not inferior to that of any other country.

"Ever since the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact, Japan has rendered positive assistance toward the independence and liberation of my country. What Japan desires of China is that the Chinese, as Asiatics, will closely cooperate with her in working toward the successful termination of the present war so as to bring about the complete liberation of East Asia as quickly as possible. It is, indeed, lamentable that the people in Chungking, forgetting their Asiatic blood, have become the puppets of the Anglo-American Powers.

"Though my sojourn in Japan was very short this time, I was profoundly impressed with the various facilities and equipment I saw there during my brief trip. Above all, I was greatly moved by the vigorous fighting spirit with which the whole Japanese nation was permeated. I firmly believe that if Japan and China will closely cooperate in working for the successful culmination of this present war, all East Asia faces a bright future."

To Up Fur Production

With a view to increasing speedily the production of fur for military use, Agriculture and Commerce Ministry has decided to lift the ban on capturing fur-seals in the neighborhood of Fur-Seal Island off Karafuto. The same Ministry has at the same time revised the regulations covering the capture of fur-seals which will go into effect today.

CHINA REDS AIMING TO EXTEND POWER

New Fourth Army Plans to Advance Into Hwaihai in New Anti-Chungking Move

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 17.—The New Fourth Communist Army of 50,000 men decided to advance into Hwaihai Province, one of the richest areas in China, and is taking up a position in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

Its scheme is to upset the relations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and to bolshevize all China, a course which was suggested to it partly by the desire to offset the pressure by Chungking resulting from the dissolution of the Comintern on May 21 last year, and the consequent loss by the Communist Party of the territory in which its influence was the greatest after the Taihing campaign in the spring of 1943, and partly to solve the problem of building up a self-contained system for the Communist Army with its 250,000 men.

It need not be explained that the New Fourth Army is pursuing the policy of Chinese Communist headquarters, and considerable importance is being attached to its movements.

The New Fourth Army is composed of four units, with about 10,000 men in each unit. The outstanding feature of this new army is the corps for the guidance of the people and another whose function is to ensure strict discipline among the men when on the battlefield. The distinguishing feature, which sets it apart from other units of the Communist Army, is the strong emphasis placed by it on the movements among the populace.

The members of the two corps go about unarmed, and, as a rule, constitute the vanguard when on the march. In this way they work among the peasants with a view to converting and convincing them that there is no other way to save China except by undying resistance against Japan.

Great alarm was caused in Chungking when the New Fourth Army began its self-appointed task of bolshevizing the regions under its control. Chungking decided that if this army were permitted to continue in existence, havoc would be played on Chungking's efforts to maintain peace and order and to secure badly-needed supplies from the country districts, and, therefore, various forms of pressure were brought to bear on the army.

However, it was not until January 12, 1941 that Chungking was driven to forcibly demand the disbanding of the New Fourth Army, although it still maintained its policy of a conciliatory attitude toward the Communist Party. This was the cause of the discord between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party which came to a head in a series of armed conflicts between the two organizations.

The clash gave the New Fourth Army an excuse to come out of the dormant state in which it had lain for some time, and it was for the purpose of obtaining much-needed supplies of foodstuffs, clothing, ammunition and medical supplies that it decided on the advance into Hwaihai Province.

Reports indicate that the third unit of the New Fourth Army has moved from Kiuhsien to the Suhwai district and that the fourth unit, which had been stationed south of Kiangpei, has been transferred to Hwaiyin, Lienshui, Hwaian and Fowning.

GODO ARRIVES IN HARBIN

Asia Mission Leader Visits Governor Wang, Mayor Yuan

Special

HARBIN, May 17.—The New Asia mission headed by Vice-Admiral Godo arrived here yesterday afternoon and was warmly welcomed by a large number of prominent Japanese and Manchoukuoan notables.

After registering at the Yamato Hotel, the members of the mission paid courtesy calls on Wang Tsu-heng, Governor of Pinkiang Province, and Mayor Yuan Ching-lien of Harbin. In the evening, Vice-Admiral Godo delivered a two-hour address on "Asia for the Asiatics." The party is expected to inspect the Settlers' Training Center at Hsingfang this afternoon.

Painter to Donate Proceeds of Work To Azad Hind State

Proceeds of the sales of 50 oil paintings executed by Tomitaro Matsumoto will be donated by the artist to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. The paintings have been on exhibit at the Ginza Kojunsha auditorium from Tuesday and will be displayed till May 19. They cover a wide range of scenes in Manchoukuo, other parts on the Continent, Taiwan as well as in Japan proper where he visited. Mr. Matsumoto had previously presented a painting felicitating the attainment of Philippines independence to President Jose P. Laurel. The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Mitsuru Toyama, famous patriot, Iichiro Tokutomi, noted journalist, Dr. Shumei Okawa, publicist, Aiichiro Fujiyama, financier, Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy, and other prominent men are backing the exhibition.

MANCHOUKUO'S PROGRESS INSPIRES CHINESE YOUTHS

Leader of 60 Students From Peking Lauds Vigorous Manchou War Efforts

Domei

HSINKING, May 17.—"North China has much to learn from Manchoukuo in the field of the training of youths as future leaders of China and East Asia," Lang Tung-lan, leader of a group of 60 students from the Hsinmin Society in Peking on a tour in Manchoukuo, declared today.

The North China leader spoke with wonder of the astounding progress made by Manchoukuo since he last visited this country.

Economic prosperity and the vitality of the students and youths of Manchoukuo, and of a nation putting forth every energy in Asia's great war efforts, deeply impressed the leaders.

"The students who came with me on this tour are deeply moved, and I can assure you that they will work harder toward arousing the national consciousness and enthusiasm of North China's youth upon their return home." the dynamic youth leader declared.

SHIMODA SUCCEEDS OSHIMA

Becomes President of South Seas Development Company

Bunichi Shimoda, managing-director of the Manchoukuo Coal Mining Company, has been appointed President of the South Seas Development Company Limited succeeding Magoshiro Oshima, it was announced on Wednesday.

Mr. Shimoda was formerly connected with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha as well as with the South Seas Development Company. Since 1941, he was director of the Japan-Manchoukuo Trading Company and managing-director of the Manchoukuo Coal Mining Company.

Rangoon Mayor Named

Special

RANGOON, May 18.—U Tyafu Zan was appointed Mayor of Rangoon which post has been vacant since the appointment of former Mayor U Set as Finance Minister, the Burmese Government announced yesterday. The new Mayor, who has been adviser to the Tax Department, formerly served as Mayor of Rangoon in 1935 and was also a member of the Upper House of the Burmese Lgislature.

SUNDA CHIEFS VOW TO AID WAR EFFORT

Provincial Assembly Set on Raising Food Output and Helping Japan

Domei

SINGARADJA, May 17.—The Lesser Sunda Provincial Assembly, which opened on May 10, was successfully concluded on May 13 after the adoption of various concrete plans to prosecute the present war in cooperation with Japan.

At the first day's session, following instructions by the Governor of the province, the assemblymen took an oath pledging to mobilize the total strength of native inhabitants and to exert every effort to crush the Anglo-American and Dutch enemies. They also passed a resolution expressing thanks to Japanese soldiers.

On the second and third days, a committee was appointed to discuss and draft recommendations to further strengthen the inhabitants' cooperation with Japan in the current war.

On the final day, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee sent in a draft of recommendations in support of which speeches were made by three assemblymen. The assembly was brought to a close after unanimously passing the draft of recommendations.

Ardent Spirit Seen

With various earnest and positive opinions expressed by many of the assemblymen throughout the session, the assembly hall was filled with the ardent spirit of the gathering for the successful consummation of the current war. The assembly is the first of its kind since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The draft of the report was revealed as follows:

1. With a view to making the inhabitants thoroughly understand the true meaning and aim of the War of Greater East Asia, heads of provinces and village chiefs will be re-educated.

Religious circles who have a great influence among the general populace to be mobilized for the same purpose.

2. Measures for increasing the fighting strength should be carried out. They include increased foodstuff and livestock production, offering of war materials and labor strengthening of wartime living; promotion of the health of the inhabitants; encouragement of savings; establishment of a society for giving support to the native defense volunteer corps and others.

3. Intensification of the anti-espionage movement.

4. Establishment of counter-measures against enemy air-raids and thorough preparations for the defense of their native land.

It is understood that each assemblyman, upon returning to his respective place, will report on the deliberations and results of the current Provincial Assembly to the inhabitants and urge them to rise for the defense of their fatherland.

14 National Precepts For People Revealed By Thai Government

Domei

BANGKOK, May 18.—The 14 National Precepts for the people of Thailand to follow in order to confirm further the nation's role in the War of Greater East Asia, were made public by the Thai Government on May 14. Some of the main precepts follow: Love your country more than your own life; become a perfect soldier; respect Buddhism more than your own life; cherish peace; honor your obligations with fidelity; endeavor to improve farming, industry and commerce; strive for self-sufficiency; be kind to the aged, infants and women; and be obedient to your leaders.

HERO OF TIRAD PASS HONORED BY LAUREL

Domei

MANILA, May 17.—Youths of the independent Philippines should follow the example set by General Gregorio del Pilar in his valiant defense of Tirad Pass, declared President Jose P. Laurel, in a message on the occasion of the award in Bulacan of the Order of Tirad Pass, highest military order, to the sister of the late General.

He said, "I would like the example set by General del Pilar to be a lodestar brightly illuminating the paths of our youths."

"Let us implant in our minds the truth that a country that has a youth proud of the honors recorded here of Tirad Pass is a country that will never fall into misfortune and will never be enslaved," he added.

It is recalled that General del Pilar fought against a numerically superior American force at Tirad Pass. The memory of the General was not honored during the American regime, but has at last been given due recognition with the founding of the independent Philippines.

Tani Calls on Tojo

Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, made a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 1:30 p.m. on Thursday.

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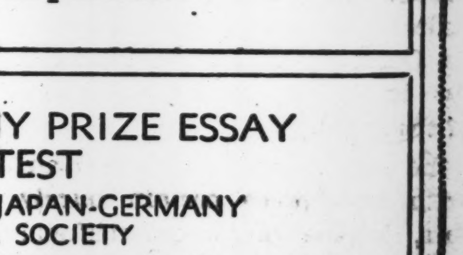

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Winners in the Second Division on "Economics":

First prize (¥2,000) ....Mr. Nobuo Sasou
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Third prize (¥250 each) ......Mr. Yoshijiro Ishizawa, Mr. Gen Nakao, Mr. Michizo Nakazuma, Mr. Masao Kubota.

Winners in the third Division on "Culture":

First prize (¥2,000) ....Mrs. Tokiko Shinowara
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1944

The Basis of American Imperialism

The world menace of American imperialism is not an empty charge hurled at the United States by her enemies merely as a matter of war propaganda. Little though the masses of the American people themselves may realize it, an impartial analysis of the nature of American economy will reveal that compelling conditions exist in American society which make it inevitable that the United States pursue a course of imperialistic expansion which menaces the other countries of the world. As pointed out in an article appearing currently elsewhere on this page, one example of such a cause of American imperialism is to be found in the abnormally over-expanded condition of American industry.

Under the stimulus of war needs the United States has vastly extended her industrial productive capacity. When the present war should finally come to a close, as it inevitably must some day, there will be no conceivable outlet for the flood of goods which this over-expanded American industrial machine will be able to produce. The only logical solution to this problem would be for the American people to reduce their over-grown industrial structure drastically to proportions which existed before the war. But it is becoming increasingly obvious that the American people are not willing to make the effort nor to bear the sacrifices which such a retrenchment will necessarily entail. In fact the American publicists are agreed that there must be no lowering of the American standard of living after the war, which is just another way of saying that the artificial boom of the wartime period is to be prolonged permanently into the postwar period.

But to prolong the wartime boom into a permanent peace-time condition, to maintain the present over-expanded industrial structure operating at full blast and yielding the present excessive profits, means the necessity of performing an economic miracle. The American people, however, seem determined to attempt such a miracle rather than to content themselves with the more prosaic and practical measures of deflation and retrenchment which, although holding out less promise of bonanza profits, are infinitely more workable.

To perform this economic miracle of converting wartime industry to permanent peace-time conditions without any retrenchment, various schemes are already being debated, ranging from the Baruch Plan of strict government control of the process of adjustment to the plan of the private industrialists which calls for a return to an extreme form of the outworn and discredited laissez-faire doctrine. But in any case, all the plans envisage an almost impossible miracle, and the conflict between the advocates of the various plans makes it certain that none of them will be executed with anything like united effort.

The inevitable consequence will be that the United States, failing to make any satisfactory adaptation of its over-expanded war industries to peace-time conditions through any domestic adjustment, will have no recourse but to force its surplus goods upon the other countries of the world. There will follow a dumping of American goods on the world markets on an unprecedented scale. There will be a vigorous drive to pre-empt the markets of the world for American exports. There will be a ruthless policy of American imperialism to entrench American economic control throughout all parts of the world. There will be no mercy shown to any competitor; no consideration shown for the economic interests of other peoples; no constructive cooperation with other nations. Already the actions of the United States Government clearly foreshadow this policy of relentless imperialistic expansion.

American imperialism is therefore no empty accusation but a sober fact based upon the irresponsible greed of the American people and the already existing condition of American industry. It is a menace which the world has no choice but to resist with every possible means and force available.

The Reason for Germany's Strength

One of the most impressive evidences of Germany's strength has been the unflinching solidity of the German home front. Whether with respect to the sacrifices imposed by the extensive campaigns on the Eastern Front, or with respect to the strains imposed by the demands on supplies and labor on the industrial front, or with respect to the matter of morale relative to the enemy's terror raids, the German nation is manifesting a phenomenal strength and efficiency. All reports coming from Germany and all testimonies of first-hand observers, including those of impartial and neutral countries, attest to the remarkable way in which the domestic structure of Germany is standing up to meet successfully every demand which is being made upon it.

This situation stands in significant contrast to the situation which prevailed during the first World War. At that time, although the German army remained to the end of the war on foreign soil undefeated and unbroken, the collapse of the home front led to the defeat of the German nation. Today, in contrast, the German home front stands without a trace of weakness; in fact the home front constitutes the great pillar of German national strength. It is a shining proof of the absolute invincibility of the present German Reich.

Many reasons may be given for this happy situation. The administrative efficiency of the present regime, the completeness of the structure of economic self-sufficiency both with respect to industrial raw materials and with respect to foodstuff, and other material factors may of course be cited. But Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels strikes the very core of the matter when he attributes the real cause of Germany's domestic strength to the character of the National Socialist Party. Writing in a recent number of Das Reich, Dr. Goebbels points out that the National Socialist Party is the force which is giving the Germany of today the unity and inspiration which was lacking in the period of the first World War.

"While the German people at that time was without leaders", he writes, "it is now firmly led not only from one central office but from innumerable small offices spread all over the country down to the smallest village. This leadership is entrusted to the National Socialist Party. Nothing happens in public life which is not decisively influenced by the Party organization. The Party is firmly rooted in the heart of the people. Day and night its finger is on the pulse of public life, seeing to it that the needs of the people and the necessities of war are balanced and coordinated."

The strength of this Party lies in the fact that its power rests not upon force but upon the free will of the people, he declares. "The National Socialist regime stands for the political will of the people to an extent hitherto unknown in history. If the principle of democracy means that the people and government are inspired by the same political conceptions, then the National Socialist regime is the most perfect democratic system of government in the world."

This is the reason, Dr. Goebbels goes on to say, why National Socialism has been able to release in the German people energies and forces hitherto undreamed of. This is the reason why such perfect accord exists between the leaders and the people. This is the reason why opposition and strikes do not exist, why domestic troubles have never arisen. Opposition and strikes are possible only in countries which are ruled by class interests. But Germany under the National Socialist Party is a people's State in the truest sense of the word.

Although the enemy may have certain advantages with respect to certain purely material factors, in the matter of national determination and political will power Germany stands immeasurably superior. This situation is the outcome of the character of the National Socialist Party. Tested in battles and crises, Germany under this incomparable leadership is bound to master all difficulties. This is the key reason for the solidity of the German home front which assures a triumphant outcome for the Reich in the present war.

A Year Ago Today

— May 19, 1943 —

Groups of Japanese Army planes today left their base to launch an attack on Changteh, the enemy military base along the western bank of Tungting Lake, bombing military establishments crowded in the western part of the city and completely smashing them.

America's Frankenstein Monster

Over-Expanded U.S. Industry Threatens to Engulf Country in Colossal Economic Crisis

By KAZUO KAWAI
Written for the Nippon Times

(Editor's Note—This is the second and concluding installment of an article dealing with the problem which America's over-expanded wartime industrial production has created.)

IV

America's industrial capacity, vastly over-expanded to terrifying proportions by the abnormal stimulus of the present war, presents a dangerous problem to both the United States and the world. Unless among means can be found to convert this excessive productive power to permanent peace-time use, it is bound to get out of hand to disrupt the economy of the United States and disturb the economic stability of the rest of the world as soon as the present hostilities should come to a close. It is a veritable Frankenstein monster which threatens to destroy its creator unless it can be brought under control in time.

Yesterday's installment of this article examined two plans originating from governmental quarters, the Baruch Plan and the George Plan, which have been advanced as a means of coping with this problem. But there is still a third line of approach, a line of approach advocated by the industrial interests themselves. In many ways it is the most significant of all, for it represents a sharp conflict with the trend which has been prevalent in American life for the past several years. The most articulate and authoritative statement of this line of approach is to be found in the 1944 platform of the National Association of Manufacturers, which openly challenges the basic premises of the Baruch Plan and to a lesser extent of the George Plan.

In contrast to the Administration's plan of continuing wartime governmental control of industry into the postwar period, the platform of the National Association of Manufacturers calls for the complete withdrawal of the government from industry immediately upon the conclusion of hostilities. Under this plan, whatever shifts industry may have to make from a wartime basis to peace-time conditions would be carried out by private industry itself on its own initiative and under its own supervision. Unemployment during the adjustment period would be taken care of, not by the government's "made jobs" on public works projects, but by the rapid expansion of productive enterprise. Credit to entrepreneurs who need it during the adjustment period would be furnished, not by the government, but by inducing private capital, now hesitant or in hiding, to venture out into new investments. Industry would adapt itself to peace-time conditions by its own efforts alone, and this process would best be aided by the government offering adequate assurance that it would leave industry strictly free from any official interference. Only then could industry really "move forward with confidence."

Not only does private industry thus propose a program diametrically opposed to the Administration's inclinations; the platform of the National Association of Manufacturers goes further to launch a militant offensive against the basic philosophy of the Roosevelt Administration. The platform vigorously asserts that the "American way of life" rests upon "free, private, competitive enterprise"; that free enterprise consists of individuals alone or in association of shareholders owning and managing their own shops or companies free from any arbitrary control by the government; that private enterprise calls for the preservation of private property rights as opposed to government ownership; that competitive enterprise brings better values, higher quality, and lower prices and hence conduces to a high standard of living.

It challengingly proclaims that "the American system is individualist, not collectivist," and urges the nation to "reject all efforts to standardize human beings in bureaucratic planned and controlled economy." It sententiously calls upon the government to return to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, to return legislative powers to the legislature, and to restore the checks and balances inherent in the traditional American system of constitutional government, a system which the Roosevelt Administration with its elaboration of executive power has been steadily modifying. It calls for the drastic reduction of taxes and castigates the New Deal proclivity of fostering social reform through the manipulation of taxation measures, holding that those who contribute toward production "must not be deprived of their rewards by taxes that destroy incentive." In essence it advocates a return to what is virtually a pure form of laissez-faire by proclaiming that "freedom is the very basis of the American way of living, of working, of doing business."

V

This bold stand of American industry against the government raises the question as to why such a defiant attitude has become possible. Certainly in the days following the great depression of 1929 no such confident assertion of its claims on the part of private industry could have been imagined. Then private industry stood discredited, and against the New Deal theory that only planned economy under government direction could save the nation, the industrialists could offer no adequate rebuttal.

But in the years following this low ebb of private industrial influence, the New Deal revealed that it also was not without vulnerability. The ubiquitous attempts of the Roosevelt Government to regulate every phase of American life, although hailed at first as a welcome panacea, soon became irksome to the American people as the initial panic wore away. And for all its officiousness, the New Deal failed to bring the millenium which its advocates had led the public to expect from it. In fact, although it is to be doubted whether private initiative could have done any better or have accomplished anything even remotely as well, it could be argued with considerable plausibility that the New Deal had failed to attain its avowed object of restoring the economic and social health of the American nation. Whatever recovery American economy experienced in recent years could be attributed, not to the efficacy of the New Deal, but to the artificial shot-in-the-arm given to American industry by the abnormal rearmament program and finally by the war itself. Hence in the role of critic, private industry found in the New Deal an increasingly vulnerable target.

Finally, it was the unprecedented expansion of industry under the stimulus of wartime demands which served to resuscitate completely the self-confidence of the American industrialists. With the power that has come flowing back to them through the profits of the wartime boom, they have forgotten their depression-period humiliation, and conveniently blind to the fact that their present power has come to them gratuitously through the exigency of war, they choose to interpret it as evidence of their own superb ability. Hence they confidantly proclaim that "free, private, competitive enterprise is American enterprise. It is the way of doing business that has brought the world's highest standard of living of America. And when peace comes, American enterprise can do it again"—if only the bureaucrats will abdicate and leave a clear field to private industrialists.

VI

This head-on collision between the Administration with its Baruch Plan and the private industrial interests with their opposing program, squeezing the equivocal George Plan between them, means that the United States will not be able to put forth its united effort in the task of harnessing its runaway war industries to the restraints of peace-time conditions. The task would be one of well-nigh impossible difficulty at best; with the government and industry at loggerheads over the methods to be pursued, the task will be even more hopeless.

Failure to accomplish this task will not mean the disruption of the economic stability of the United States alone. It will have disturbing consequences upon the rest of the world. Even the most successful adaptation of the present over-expanded American productive capacity to peace-time conditions will be certain to leave a formidable surplus which the American market could not possibly absorb. This means that a prodigious quantity of American goods will necessarily be forced upon foreign markets. This consequence will inevitably ensue regardless of whether the Administration or private industry gains the upper hand in controlling the process of adjustment.

Already the so-called United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which on the one hand is a mere propaganda device of the enemy nations to impress the gullible with the pretended confidence of victory and altruistic intentions of their side, is being manipulated on the other hand by the United States as a very practical device to open the sluice-gates for the flooding of foreign countries with surplus American goods under the pretext of offering relief from the devastation of the war. That the dumping of surplus American goods upon other countries may actually prevent the reconstruction of normal independent national economies by those countries obviously will not deter the American exporters.

Aside from the political device offered by the pretext of relief and rehabilitation, that the United States will bend every effort to gain control of overseas markets by every conceivable means is a foregone conclusion. The steps which the United States is already taking to entrench her economic influence in Latin America, in the Near and Middle East, in the Chungking-controlled areas of China, and in the islands of the Pacific, pushing aside the older established British competitors and ignoring the aspirations of native peoples for economic independence, and the undisguised American ambitions of gaining economic supremacy even in East Asia provide a foretaste of the worldwide imperialism in which the Americans hope to engage after the war.

America's over-expanded industry, therefore, threatens not only to engulf the United States itself in a colossal economic crisis but threatens to add another compelling motive to the dynamics of a dangerous American imperialism throughout the world.

EIRE REMAINS STAUNCH IN NEUTRALITY STAND

De Valera Valiantly Combats Anglo-U.S. Pressure

By OUR POLITICAL COMMENTATOR

The end justifies the means. This is the policy pursued by the Anglo-Americans in dealing with various problems. On February 21, the United States Government demanded of the Eire Government that the Japanese Consulate-General and the German Legation at Dublin be closed, on the alleged accusation that the neutrality of Eire was utilized by the Axis nations. Although for some time Britain seemed to remain aloof, she finally demanded on March 11, evidently prompted by America, that the diplomats and consular officials of both Japan and Germany be forced to evacuate.

Against this pressure by these Anglo-American Powers, President De Valera stood pat on his policy of strict neutrality and in the concluding part of his reply he said: "We take special note of the assurance of the United States Government that she does not entertain any intention to invade Eire."

It is only too natural that this independent and daring attitude of Premier De Valera was given full support by both Eire Parliament and the Irish people.

In this connection, our minds are inevitably drawn to the history of Eire in modern times, which was one of bloody struggle for securing liberty and independence in face of all sorts of difficulties. It devolved around religious persecution and political slaughters of a most hideous nature. During the past one century the Irish people at times supported the Nationalist Party which desired autonomy and at other times supported the Sinn Fein Party's demand for a Republic. They also at times favored the pro-British faction which was satisfied with the status of a Dominion for their country. But after all, what the Irish people desired in their innermost hearts was the real emancipation of Ireland. And it was De Valera who succeeded in the attempt at tremendous sacrifices.

It was during 1916 in the midst of the First World War. In the early spring of this year, an independence movement against British rule broke out in four of 32 districts in Ireland, their leader being Sir Roger Casement, who later was beheaded in London.

Although Casement's revolutionary movement failed, the incident of Easter Sunday (the movement was so called) was one of the most glorious pages in Irish history. Though it was brought to a close by Britain's severest suppression, there remained the smouldering fire of independence in the hearts of the Irish people whose revolutionary zeal had to find its outlet somehow.

A nameless teacher of mathematics —for such was De Valera—could no longer resist his patriotic urge which called to him to cast his lot with the independence movement. Young De Valera fought to the last and was put under arrest by the British authorities. It was a month after the Easter Incident that he was sentenced to death. The sentence was later changed to life imprisonment. Still later he was liberated by the authorities who took the political consideration of American sentiments regarding Irish grievances.

Later he became the head of the Sinn Fein Party and secured a seat in the British House of Commons. But instead of presenting himself at Westminster, he organized an Irish parliament, the Dail Eirenann, for which act he was again imprisoned. He then escaped to the United States and returned to his native land in 1920. Later Ireland was divided into two factions, north and south, regarding the problem of Irish autonomy and South Ireland concluded a treaty with Britain. De Valera was opposed to this action and continued his fight for ten years. At last, in 1932, he became the President of Eire, in which position he has remained up to the present. His supreme aim is to secure and maintain complete independence for Ireland.

Economic Statistics in Wartime United States

TABLE 19. INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES
(1926=100)

Annual averages:	1940	1941	1942	1942 Sept.	1943 Jan.	1943 Nov.
All commodities	79	87	99	100	102	103
Economic classes—raw materials	72	84	101	102	106	111
Semi-manufactured articles	79	87	93	93	93	93
Manufactured products	82	89	99	99	100	100
Special groups:						
Commodities other than farm products	81	89	97	98	99	99
All commodities other than farm products and food	83	89	96	96	96	97
Farm products	68	82	106	108	137	121
Grains	68	77	93	94	107	123
Livestock and poultry	69	82	118	122	129	121
Foods	71	83	100	102	105	106
Cereal products	78	81	89	89	91	93
Dairy products	78	87	100	100	113	111
Fruits and vegetables	63	68	96	98	103	119
Meats	73	90	113	116	116	106
Building materials	95	103	110	110	110	113
Lumber	103	123	133	133	133	144
Chemicals and allied products	77	85	97	96	100	100
Chemicals	85	87	96	96	97	96
Oil and fats	44	78	105	102	102	102
Fuels and lighting materials	72	76	79	79	79	81
Petroleum products	50	57	60	61	61	64
Hides and leather products	101	108	118	118	118	117
Hides and skins	92	108(?)	118	118	116	100
House furnishings goods	89	94	102	103	103	103
Metals and metal products	96	99	104	104	104	104
Iron and steel	95	96	97	97	97	97
Non-ferrous metals	81	84	86	86	86	86
Textile products	84	85	97	97	97	98
Cotton goods	71	94	112	113	113	113
Rayon	30	30	30	30	30	30
Woolen and worsted goods	86	97	110	112	112	113
Miscellaneous	77	82	90	89	91	93

TABLE 20. INCOME PAYMENT TO INDIVIDUALS
(In Billion Dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total	70.8	76.5	92.1	115.5	141.9
Salaries and wage	45.7	49.8	61.4	79.9	100.6
Social security benefits and their labor income	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.8
Dividends and interest	8.9	9.2	9.7	9.3	9.8
Entrepreneural income, net rents and royalties	13.4	14.5	18.1	23.1	27.8
Direct and other relief	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.	0.9

TABLE 21. DISPOSITION OF INCOME PAYMENTS
(In Billion Dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Income payment to individuals	70.8	76.5	92.2	115.5	141.9
Less—personal taxes and no-tax payments	3.1	3.5	4.0	6.6	17.8
Federal	1.3	1.4	2.0	4.7	15.8
State and local	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Equals—disposable income of individuals	67.7	73.2	88.2	108.8	124.1
Less—consumer expenditures	61.7	65.7	74.6	82.0	90.5
Equals—net savings of individuals	6.0	7.5	13.7	26.9	33.6

TABLE 22. ESTIMATED CORPORATE PROFITS BEFORE AND AFTER TAXES
(In Billion Dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Profits before taxes					
Total	5.3	7.4	14.4	19.0	22.8
Mining	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	?.4
Manufacturing	3.2	4.9	9.9	12.5	14.8
Trade	0.8	1.0	2.0	2.?	3.1
Transportation	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.6	2.2
Public utilities	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	missing
Profits after taxes	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total	4.1	4.8	7.3	7.4	8.2
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	2.6	3.4	5.0	4.7	5.0
Trade	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
Transportation	nil	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9
Public utilities	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Other	0.2	—0.2	—0.1	0.1	0.3

TABLE 23. BUDGET EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS CALENDAR YEAR
(In Billion Dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Expenditures:					
War activities	1.4	2.8	12.7	49.9	81.9
Unemployment relief	2.2	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.2
Agricultural adjustment program	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
Trust account	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Interests on public debt	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.2
Debt retirements	0.1	0.1	0.1	nil	nil
All other	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Total	8.9	9.8	19.2	56.0	88.1
Total less debt retirements	8.9	9.7	19.1	56.0	88.?
Receipts:					
Income taxes	1.9	2.4	4.3	11.1	26.5
Employment taxes	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.8
Misc. internal revenue	2.3	2.6	3.4	4.4	4.9
Customs	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other receipts	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.2
Total	5.5	.4	9.6	17.4	35.8
Total less net appropriation to federal old-age U insurance fund	0.6	0.	0.8	1.0	1.2
Net receipts	4.9	5.8	8.8	16.4	34.6

Source: United States Treasury general and special accounts.

TABLE 24. PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES DIRECT AND GUARANTEED
(In Billion Dollars)
— Reported to December 31 —

	1941	1942	1943
Direct public debts total	57.9	108.2	165.9
Interest bearing debt total	57.5	107.3	163.5
Public issues:			
Bonds total	40.0	64.9	96.1
U.S. savings bonds	6.1	15.1	27.4
All other	33.9	49.8	68.8
Notes total	8.5	16.2	19.8
Regular and nations' defense series	6.0	9.9	11.2
Tax and saving series	2.5	6.4	8.6
Certificates and indebtedness	nil	10.5	22.8
Bills	2.0	6.6	13.1
Special issues	7.0	9.0	12.7
Non-interest bearing debt	0.5	0.9	1.4
Guaranteed obligations now owned by the Treasury	6.3	4.3	4.2
Total	64.3	112.5	170.1

Source: United States Treasury.

TABLE 25. OWNERSHIP OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED
(In Billion Dollars)

	1941	1942	1943
U.S. Government agencies and trust funds	9.5	12.2	15.8
Federal reserve banks	2.3	6.2	8.8
Commercial banks	21.8	41.3	63.2
Mutual saving banks	3.7	4.8	6.8
Insurance companies	8.0	11.0	14.0
Other private owners	18.5	36.3	39.5
Total interest bearing securities	63.8	111.6	147.6

Source: Federal Reserve Board.
Editors: Economic statistics in wartime United States end with Table 25.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

Man is the only creature endowed with the power of laughter; is he not also the only one that deserves to be laughed at?—Greville.

* * *

Let us not dream that reason can ever be popular. Passions, emotions, may be made popular, but reason remains ever the property of the few. —Goethe.

* * *

To trust one's own righteousness is like seeking shelter under one's own shadow. We may stoop to the ground, and the lower we bend the shadow is beneath us still. But if we flee to the shadow of a great rock, or a wide-spreading tree, then we find shelter from the noon-day sun.—Chinese Preacher.

* * *

To be deceived by our [illegible] or betrayed by our friends [illegible] supportable; yet by ourselves [illegible] often content to be so [illegible] Rochefoucauld.